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Very stylish clothing at the most moderate prices. Suits at \$10 and upwards.

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All trains pass the World's Fair Grounds on ele-vated tracks, which give a full view of the grounds vated tracks, which give a full view of the grounds and buildings; stop at World's Fair Station at the main entrance, and enter Chicago on the celebrated lake front along the Michigan-avenue boulevard, stopping to receive and deliver passengers at Van Buren street, opposite the great Auditorium, Leiand, Richelieu and Victoria, and in close proximity to the Wellington, Palmer, Great Northern, Grand Pacific, and all the principal hotels of Chicago.

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49 South Pennsylvania Street Bread, bread, bread, bread,

Never as dark and heavy as lead; But light and flaky white in-With a crust that is soft and

creamy. Such are Parrott & Taggart's

Home-made and Vienna Breads. Sold by all grocers.

#### THE BOOK OF BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Always new and always fresh. We offer a new one volume edition of this always popular story by Mrs-Stowe. It is daintily bound in red and white cloth, and is printed from the same plates that the \$4 edi. tion is, and is a perfect gem of typographical art.

Price only 33c, or 40c by mail. Full stock of Marver's "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life," and Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and "House of Beven Gables," at 25c in store, or 28c by mail. Send stamps or postal note.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

COLUMBIA FLOUR ACME MILLS. West Washington street.

ANOTHER FIENDISH CRIME.

Arkansans Pour Alcohol Over a Man and Set Him on Fire-Several Persons Arrested.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., March 30.-News has reached here of the diabolical murder of Phil Garner at Sherrell. His slayers before killing him poured alcohol all over his person and set him on tire. All over the tortured body burns were discovered. Garner was found in fearful agony. Samuel Ridgely, Renben Yuser, Ike Newhouse and two women, Emma Shaw and Sallie Shields, were placed in jail this morning charged with the murder. J. R. Lesser, a saloon keeper, and Hudson Leppiew are held on suspicion. The grand jury, which is now in session, is vigorously investigating the case, and further sensational features are expected to be brought to light. Although Garner was murdered last Friday night no motive for the crime has as yet been dis-

To-Day Our first book beer will be on tap.

HOME BREWING COMPANY.

Fair; warmer.

# ALEXANDER ALEXANDER,

As pronounced by a Scotchman, is "Sandy Elchinder, but the

#### WHEN'S STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, is pronounced by all who have seen it, to be

The Handsomest and most Artistic in every respect,

That has ever been shown here.

The styles are thoroughly metropolitan, and the latest cut.

SOME DISCREPANCY NOTED

Murphy's Witnesses at Lafayette Do

Not All Tell the Same Story.

Conflicting Opinions of Experts as to What

Made the Holes in the Clothing of the

Ex-Priest-Statement of the Defense.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 30.-The de-

fense in the Murphy case has been hurry-

ing things through to-day. Several wit-

nesses have testified that Murphy was in

the throng in the sisle that was crowding

out of the house, and some have placed him

entirely outside of the building, while the

shooting was still in progress on the inside.

James Schooler testified that Murphy, in

his scramble to get out, pushed the witness

over a seat, and that was why he remem-

bered that Murphy was in the

crowd going out. Schooler also saw

after Murphy passed him on the

way out. Kumler, for the defense, ex-

hibited the shirts worn by Rudolph on the

night of the shooting, and placed Frederick

Erb, jr., the noted trap shot, on the stand

as an expert to testify as to whether the

holes in these shirts were made by bullets.

Erb said positively they were not. He

also contradicted Dr. Shill's statement for

the State, that the bullet passing through

Rudolph's stiffly starched shirt bosom left

lead marks. Erb said such a thing would

not occur. Dr. Washburn testified that the

hole in the linen shirt bosom was not made

by a bullet. He was not certain about the

hole in the undershirt. That might have

been. Both shirts have been laundried

On the assembling of court this morning

Frank B. Moore, one of the State's chief witnesses, was asked if he did not, during

a recent examination before the police

committee of this city, testify that on the night of the riot Peter J. Clark was the

a revolver in his hand. Moore replied that he did not remember that he did. Kumler, for the defense, asked Moore if at the same

Murphy, then presented the defense's state-

ment to the jury. He said: "There will be

no dispute or denial upon the part of the

defense that there was a riot at the opera

house on the night of Jan. 26; no denial

that pistol shots were fired on that oc-

casion. The main question in dispute and

the turning point in this case will be, "Who fired these shots?" We will maintain

that Murphy fired no shot whatever that night. We will show that this defendant

had no part in what has been denominated

the conspiracy. On the night of the riot, it will be shown that all the time the shoot-

ing was going on, that Murphy did not leave his seat and go down toward the

stage, as testified to by several witnesses,

and there fire a pistol shot; that when the

shooting occurred on the stage, Mur-

crowd of people who were surging to get

out; that he did not engage in any riotons

proceedings whatever; that he went to the

opera house as a peaceable citizen, out of

Mr. Kumler then offered to introduce in

evidence a copy of the Patriotic American,

of Detroit, of Feb. 4, which contained an

account of this riot, from the pen of

Rudolph. Wood, for the State, said they

wanted time to examine the paper, and the

court made no ruling at that time as to

whether or not he would let the paper in.

Louis A. Heinz, a railroad engineer, was the

first witness for the defense. He stated that

in company with Murphy and Reise he

was at Murphy's place, and Murphy sug-

gested that they go to the opera house,

and the three went. Heintz wanted to buy the tickets, but Murphy said he had the

change, and secured the tickets. He said

all went into the gallery, but came down

because there were no seats there, and

Murphy finally found a seat in Secton E.

Seat 59. There was a vacant seat in the

row, and the occupants moved along, so

Murphy could sit down. Heinz and Reise

found seats at the rear of the room, on a

little platform. Heinz said he could

that he did not leave his seat

until the shooting began, and then, when

the crowd was surging toward the door, Heinz said he looked around and saw Mnr-

companions to be seated in the gailery.

In answer to Wood's question as to how the

three could go in the main part of the house

without paying additional cost, there be-

ing a difference in the price up-

stairs and down, Heinz said they just

walked in. Heinz said from his position

he could not see Rudolph on the stage, or the men with him. He saw Murphy.

about 9:45 o'clock, at the saloon, that same

Confessed to Being a Desperado.

CHICAGO, March 30 .- A sensation developed in

court here to-day when a young fellow giving the name of Frank Pendry was arraigned, charged

with robbery and attempted murder. The pris-oner calmly told how he became a desperado and of the various people he has held up and robbed. He was arrested last night at Adams

and Loomis streets, wearing a black mask and

armed with two revolvers. He admitted that

on Monday night he held up a man on West

Adams street and because his victim showed

fight, shot him in the hand. The man was H. D.

Skelton, of 376 West Monroe street. Questioning

elicited the statement that the prisoner is the

son of John D. Pendry, a well-known tea mer-chant at Fifth and Walnut streets. Pendry is

but nineteen years of age. He is held in bonds

Cleveland Street-Car Lines Consolidated.

CLEVELAND, March 30 .- The first steps have

been taken looking to the consolidation of the

Johnson street railways with the East Cleveland

and Broadway lines, now known as the Cleve-land Electrical Company. The leading stock-holders of both interests have signed papers, which mean that it is only a question of formali-ties, covering some thirty days, in order that the three leading companies may be under one name

and management. The consolidated name will be "The Cleveland Electrical Company." H. A. Everett will be president of it. Congressman Tom L Johnson will be but a director in a board

of nine. The Johnson lines count in the con-solidated stock at 33 1-3 per cent of the whole.

of \$6,000 for trial.

Murphy all the time, and

curiosity, as did hundreds of others.

the opera house along with the

two or three times since the shooting.

pistol-flash down in section F

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MOTHERS who are getting their young hopefuls in shape for Easter will be made welcome to the ladies' parlor at

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO 77 South Hillingis Street

# ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PROSTITUTING THE MILITIA.

Governor Altgeld Making the National Guard of Illinois a Political Machine.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30 .- Governor Altgeld has been charged with prostituting the militia of the State of Illinois to political purposes. This grave charge is made by Brigadier General William Clendennin, cammanding the Third Brigade, one of the oldest militia officers of the State, and grows out of the recent request of Governor Altgeld for General Clendennin's resignation, in order that the position might be bestowed on one of the Governor's political partisans. Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons, commanding the First Brigade, resigned last week on the request of the Governor. In a letter just received by the Governor, General Clendennin announces his refusal to become an acquiescent party to what he de-clares to be the Governar's scheme to replace efficient and experienced officers with political favorites, and vigorously arraigns Governor Altgeld for attempting to make the Illinois National Guard a political machine. He denounces the Governor for degrading the militia to partisan purposes and, alluding to the several States in the Union whose militia are a source of pride, asserts that this excellency and superiority is due to the fact that in those great States the militis has always been divorced from politics, Governor Altgeld and the State of Illinois are, he insinuates, the first Governor and the first State to furnish the humiliating spectacle of positions of military rank, calling for skill and tactical experience, being bestowed upon civilians as favors to ward workers for political serv-

Governor Altgeld and his friends are smarting under the criticisms of General Clendennin's letter, and of course the result has been what General Cendennin anticipated-the prompt removal of the plainspeaking general from his command. No amount of pursuasion has been able to pursuade either the Governor or private secretary of the Adjutant-general to give out the full text of General Clendennin's drastic letter to the Governor.

#### WORLD'S FAIR CHARGES.

President Higinbotham Gives Some Useful Information to Intending Visitors.

CHICAGO, March 30 .- The following address to the public has been issued by President Higinbotham, of the World's Colum-

Because of many misrepresentations and mis-statements relative to the exposition manage-ment and its affairs being in circulation through the press and otherwise, both in this country and abroad, and in reply to many letters of inquiry or complaint touching the same matters, it seems advisable that some official statement regarding them should be made to the public. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the widest publicity be

given to the following facts:

First—The exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors on May 1. Second-An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that hygea water can also be had by those who desire it, at 1 cent a glass. Third-Ample provisions for seating will be

made without charge.
Fourth-About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of 5 cents

Fifth-The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitors to see and enter all the exposition buildings, inspect the exhibits, and, in short, to see everything within the exposition grounds except the Esquimaux village and the reproduction of the Colorado cliff dwellings. For these, as well as for the special attractions on Midway Plaisance, a small fee will be charged. Sixth-Imposition or extortion of any description will not be tolerated.

Seventh-Free medical and emergency hospital service is provided on the grounds by the exposition management. Eighth-The bureau of public comfort will provide commodious free walting rooms, including spacious ladies' pariors and toilet rooms, in various parts of the grounds.

WANTS TO ENTERTAIN THE KNIGHTS. Louisville Will Put Up a Check for \$35,000 if

the Pythians Agree to Meet There.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Gen. James R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, commanding the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, 18 expected here soon, to confer with the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and the Board of Trade of the District of Columbia. in regard to the probability of raising the necessary sum for the entertainment of the Knights here. With him, it is undoubted, will come a representative of the city of Louisville, Ky., who will bring a certified check for \$35,000, to be offered as a guarantee that Louisville is ready to meet the expenses of the session of the knights if they decide to go to that city. A popular desire among the rank and file of the knights to come to the capital was the greatest argument the representatives of this city offered, though their invitation to the order to meet here was signed by the District Commissioners and the Board of Trade, with verbal statements of the faith of the city's advocates that the money would be forthcoming in due time. General Cornahan's visit will be to decide whether the necessary \$40,000 will be put up, and if he does not meet encouragement, it is said that Louisville will carry off the prize by

To Get at the Facts Regarding Hood's Sarse arilla ask the peo-ple who take this mediane or read the tes-timonials often published in this paper. They will convince you that House cures.

Hood's Pills cure constipation.

making a cash deposit.

#### JUDGE GRESHAM'S ZEALOTRY

The Secretary of State Almost Fanatical in His Desire to Show His Democracy.

Anxicus to Have Every Republican in the Diplomatic Service Removed at Once so His New Found Fellows Cannot Find Fault.

T. F. Bayard Appointed Embassador to Britain and Immediately Confirmed.

Long List of Nominations Sent to the Senate -Many Indiana Postmasters Named-Editor Shanklin May Be Public Printer.

Washington, March 30 .- It was stated

Wants Republican Ministers and Consuls Fired Out of the Service at Once. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

in high Democratic circles to-day that Secretary Grespam was in a large measure responsible for the early removal of so many Republicans in the consular and diplomatic services and the appointment of Democrats to take their places. There is every evidence now that Walter Q. Gresham is determined to prove himself one of the most ultra Democrats in the country. All Democratic eyes are, of course, upon him, and any leniency which might be shown Republicans and which would be tolerated at the hands of time-worn Democrats would be charged against Secretary Gresham with compound interest. It is intimated by his intimate personal friends that under the circumstances be intends to lean backward and bear down heavily upon all Republicans under the Department of State. There are to be swift and sweeping changes in the consular and diplomatic services. It is stated that only a few commercial agents, who are paid small fees, will be retained. The men who were appointed by Cleveland eight years ago and were retained by President Harrison upon their merits are to be removed if they do not resign, with the single exception of Mrs. Cleveland's coustn. Ben Fol-som, consul at Sheffield, England, who is enjoying emoluments worth about \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year. It is the intention not to disturb the nepotism record being made by | ing; Jasonville, Greene county. J. P. Lin-

Under instructions from President Cleveland Secretary Gresham sent the following letter to Minister Lincoln at London by to-

Sir-I duly laid before the President your letter of the 25th ultimo tendering your resignation of the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary, and am now directed by him to inform you that it has been accepted. In doing so the President directs me to make suitable expression of his high appreciation of the ability. efficiency and zeal with which you have fulfilled the duties of your mission, and his sincere regret that your retirement deprives the service of one or its most honored officers. The President trusts that you will find it convenient to con-tinue in the performance of your functions until relieved by your successor's entrance upon his

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, has been nominated and confirmed to-day as Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty's government, the designation having been conferred in pursuance of a provision contained in the act of Congress of March 1, 1823, and in view of the action of her Majesty in appointing Sir Julian Pauncefote to be the first embassador to the United States. I take this opportunity to assure you of my highest personal regard.

#### BAYARD SUCCEEDS LINCOLN.

time he did not swear that he was not a member of the A. P. A. Prosecutor Wood The Ex-Secretary of State Made Embassador objected and Judge Langdon sustained the objection. Moore testified to seeing Mnr-phy shoot, and in his examination last to Britain-Other Important Nominations. Washington, March 30.—The President Monday also testified that he was a charter member of the A. P. A. to-day sent the following nominations to Hon. A. L. Kumler, for the defendant, the Senate:

> Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Embas-sador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States—James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chili; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Gautemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now secretary of legation at Japan), to Japan.
>
> To be Consuls of the United States—L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Out.; Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton, of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stepan, of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T. l'ownes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Claude Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be second

secretary of the legation of the United States at John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Cyrus Bus-Justice-Lawrence Maxwell, jr., of Ohio, to be Solicitor-general, vice Charles H. Aldrich, re-signed; John I. Hall, of Georgia, to be Assistant Attorney-general, vice George H. Shields, re-

First on the list of nominations to-day, and first in distinction in long public service and diplomatic experience, was Thomas F. Bayard, and it was by unanimous opinion declared among Democrats fitting that he should be the first of the embassadors created by the last Congress.

Lewis Baker is editor of the St. Paul Globe. He was the chairman of the State Democratic committee during the last campaign, and has always been a warm sup-porter of President Cleveland. His only previous political office was presiding officer of the West Virginia Senate in 1870. which was at that time Republican. James A. McKenzie, who goes as minister to Peru, represented a Kentucky district in the Forty-seventh Congress. At the Chicago convention he broke away from Watterson's lead, and by a timely and funny speech carried a number of his fellow-delerates from Kentucky over to the Cleveland

James G. Porter, who is to succeed Patrick Egan at Chili, is a prominent Tennessee lawyer, and under the previous Democratic administration was Assistant Secretary of State, and from 1874 to 1879 was phy close behind, being carried toward the door by the crowd. On cross-examination by Prosecutor Wood, Heinz said John Graves at no time asked Murphy or his

Governor of Tennessee.
Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, was a major-general of cavairy in the Confederate army and was educated at West Point. Under Mr. Cleveland's former administration he was sent to St. Petersburg as consul-general, but soon resigned and came

irm of Hall & Hammond, of Griffin, Ga. Mr. Hall is said to be one of the leading lawyers of his State. Edwin Dan, nominated to be minister to Japan, is a citizen of London, O. His nomination is in the nature of a promotion, for he is a boldover from the previous Democratic administration.

Mr. John D. Hall is a member of the law

Lawrence Maxwell, jr., of Cincinnati, stands practically at the head of the junior bar of the State. He is a close friend of ex-Solicitor-general Aldrich. He has always been identified with the anti-machine element in Ohio politics. In the nomination of Claude Meeker, of

Ohio, to be consul at Bradford, England, the President again acknowledges the services of a newspaper man. Mr. Meeker is a young man of not more than thirtyfive, and about ten years ago entered the profession as a newspaper reporter in Columbus. Mr. Meeker was the private secretary of Governor Campbell during his incumbency of that office, and in every way has always been an ardent Democrat. H. R. Williams, the new consul to Vera Cruz, 18 from Cape Girardeau county. Missouri, and his appointment is in the line of policy which has been ascribed to the President of requiring appointees to be fitted for their places. He has traveled extensively in Mexico and speaks the

language of that country.
Theodore M. Stephan, appointed consul at Annaberg, Germany, is a Lutheran minister at Austin, Ill. In the campaign of 1892 he was chairman of the campaign committee of the Lutheran churches of Illinois and as such was brought into intimate relations with ex-Representative

Cable, upon whose recommendation his appointment was made.

Of Course, He Will Accept. WILMINGTON, Del., March 30.-Thomas F. Bayard says that his appointment as embassador to Great Britain was not unexpected, and that he will probably accept the honor.

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The Senate has con-

firmed the following nominations: Thomas F. Bayard, embassador to Great Britain; William T. Gary, of Georgia, attorney of the United States, Southern district of Georgia; Joseph J. James, of Georgia, attorney of the United States, Northern district of Georgia; George J. Dennis, of California, attorney of the United States, Southern district of California; Thomas J. Allison, of North Carolina, marshal of the United States, Western district of North Carolina; Frank L. Everett, of Georgia, marshal of the United States, Southern district of Georgia; William H. McCabe, postmaster at Coshocton, O.

PUTTING THE "RASCALS" IN.

Forty-Seven Democrats Given Fourth-Class Postoffices in Indians by Mr. Maxwell,

Special to the Indianapolie Journal. WASHINGTON, March 30.-Indiana to-day beat all records made so far under this administration in the matter of appointments of fourth-class postmasters. Forty-seven Republicans were sidetracked and as many Democrats named to take their places. Out of the forty-seven appointments there were eleven removals. The other appointments represented resignations. Republicans have a way of resigning from their positions as a general thing rather than wait to

be removed. Following are the appointments made to take the places of postmasters who were removed: Acton, Marion county, C. C. Weaver, vice W. R. Lowes; Francisco, Gibson county, M. L. Deweese, vice L. Beasley; Gasper, Dubois county, Charles Egg, vice James Corn; Loogootee, Martin county, A. T. Ackerman, vice J. C. Trueblood; Posey-B. Davis; Reiffsburg, Wells county, J. W. Shoemaker, vice E. Hammond; Shoals, Martin county, A. C. Hacker, vice F. Gwin; Southport, Marion county, J. W. Webb, vice C. F. Hardesty; Tennyson, Warrick county, A. N. Phillips, vice J. Skeiten; Cynthiana, Posey county, H. F. Clements, vice G. W. Fisher; Elberdeld, Warrick county, J. S. Smith, vice F. Sander.

The following appointments were made on account of resignations: Alfordsville, Daviess county, S. Jackman, vice J. W. Robinson; Altoga, Dubois, county, H. Cummings, vice E. Cox; Arthur, Pike county, F. H. Wood, vice J. H. Norrington: Bicknell, Knox county, J. T. Whitaker, vice J. M. Freeman; Edwardsport, Knox county, W. F. Azbell, vice G. H. French; Emison, Knox county, J. W. Ray, vice S. Winkler; Freelandsville, Knox county, A. M. Berry, vice H. H. Detering; Holland, Dubois Posey county, G. A. Smith, vice W. Hastthicum. vice L. I. Watson; Koleen, Greene county, W. H. Mansfield, vice W. Hays; Lake, Spencer county, G, W. Hevson, vice W. Miller; Leesville, Lawrence county, J. Consalus, vice J. W. Thorpe; Lillydale, Perry county, R. C. Howell, vice L. M. Crist; Lutton, Greene county, W. I. Beasley, vice H. Law: Lyon-ville, Warrick county, J. D. Simpson, vice Saraff M. Camp; Marco, Greene county, C. F. Heim, vice J. L. Mattex; McVille, Greene F. Heim, vice J. L. Mattex; McVille, Greene county, G. Pugh, vice H. H. McHaley; Monroe City, Knox county, G. W. Ballard, vice S. E. Leech; New Augusta, Marion county, G. L. Avery, vice A. M. Cole; Newark, Greene county, M. F. Mc-Intosh, vice G. W. Nash; Newberry, Greene county, R. C. Hilburn, vice H. E. Cushman; Noxid, Pike county, F. S. Beck, vice J. L. Richardson; Oaktown, Knox county, M. B. Shoratt, vice T. W. Mc-Clure: Oolitic, Lawrence county, E. Jack-Knox county, M. B. Shoratt, vice T. W. Mc-Clure; Oolitic, Lawrence county, E. Jack-son, vice A. B. Yancey; Orangeville, Orange county, S. T. Abel, vice J. A. Campbell; Plainville, Daviess county, W. H. Allen, vice J. C. Wright; Rome, Perry county, A. J. Mennier, vice W. T. Walton; Sandborn, Knox county, M. D. Hungate, vice A. L. Hill; Scalesville, Warrick county, T. N. Stevens, vice W. J. McGowau; Schneli-ville, Unbois county, A. J. Schaaf, vice C. ville, Dubois county, A. J. Schaaf, vice Belder: Silverville, Lawrence county, B. Cox; Horner, Solsberry, Green county, J. Anderson, vice R. W. Johnson; Taswell, Crawford county, J. W. Tucker, vice W. S. Evans; Union, Pike county, S. T. Kine, vice G. Chambers; Wheatland, Knox county, H. Williams, vice J. Coommer.
It is stated that there is to be a general change in the fourth-class postmastership of Indiana just as rapidly as Democrats apply for the office held by the Republican. The Postoffice Department will not wait

but make removals without hesitation. Mr. Maxwell's total appointments to-day numbered 188. PUBLIC PRINTER SHANKLIN. Report that the Evansville Editor Will Suc-

for vacancies by resignation or death,

ceed Frank Palmer, of Chicago. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, March 50.-A report is current in Indiana circles to-night that editor Shanklin, of Evansville, is to be appointed Public Printer. If the Indiana Senators know anything about it they will not reveal their information to the Journal correspondent. As Senator Voorhees stated day before yesterday for the Journal that he did not know what place would be tendered Mr. Shanklin it is not likely that any one but the President, and possibly Secretary Gresham, knows whether he is to be tendered the position as Government Printer. The office is now held by Frank Palmer, of Chicago, who is soon to retire. The position pays \$4,500 a year, and the Public Printer has the largest patronage at his disposal of any bureau officer, there being under him almost four thousand employes, all of whom are outside the civil service. Mr. Shanklin is a "printer" and is "practiced in bookbinding," which brings him within the requirements. A general foreman looks after the mechanical work, and there is the best one at the head of the office to be found in the country, so that the Public Printer has little to do other than to dispense the patronage and look after the purchase of probably \$1,500,-000 worth of material every year. The position is a desirable one. The Public Printer has a large, complement of clerks and messengers, a carriage, horses and many perquisites.

WILL SMASH ALL SLATES. President Cleveland Will Not Be Bound by

Agreements of Congressmen. WASHINGTON, March SO .- There were no signs of a letting-up in the rush of office seekers at the White House to-day. They came early and stayed late, and some of them would have stayed later if opportunity had been presented. From 10 o'clock until 12 Senators and Representatives, with the constituents they brought with them, occupied the President's attention, and from 12 to 1 o'clock "we, the people," were

"But, Mr. President, what are you going to do with the 'slates' that the congressional delegations are fixing up about the distribution of local patronage?"

"I am going to smash them." This is the question reported to have been put to the Peesident by a Congressman, and the reply of the President. It is said to have followed a conversation which had proceeded for some time between the President and several members of a certain delegation in Congress over the question of local appointments. They wanted to know "where they were at," and they found that they were simply parties and not principals in the game. To make the matter a little clearer, they learned that while the agreement of a delegation upon local officers may have weight, the President will not be bound by it. So plain has this policy of the President become that the Alabama delegation has decided to abandon its slate herotofore agreed upon. This lead will be followed by other delega-

[Condaued on Second Page.]

#### RISLEY'S UNSAVORY RECORD

Sepator Voorhees and Col. McLean Led Into Mistakes by Defective Memories.

The Story that Risley Was a Member of the Sons of Liberty Denounced as a" Wretched Lie" When Facts Show He Wasan Officer.

An Important Nonpartisan Question Under Discussion in the Senate.

Adjournment to Take Place in Two Weeks-Charge that the New Russian and French Treaties Are in the Nature of Bribes.

SON OF LIBERTY RISLEY,

Senator Voorhees and Col, McLean Fruitlessly Try to Clear the Skirts of Their Priend. WASHINGTON, March '30 .- Senator Voorhees to-day sent the following dispatch to his law partner in regard to the Golden Circle charges made against Minister John

E. Risley: Hon. John E. Lamb, Terre Haute, Ind. The statement that I ever connected Mr. Risley's name with the papers seized in my former law office by General Carrington, in 1864, is utterly false. Risley was married and went to New York in October, 1863, He visited Terre Haute in the spring of 1865 and has continued to do so at least once a year from that time to the present. During this period of twenty-eight years he has often spent weeks at a time at Indianapolis and different parts of the State in the trial of cases in court, and in the construction of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western tion of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railroads. He never received a hint or a suggestion that he owed anybody anything on account of the transaction spoken of until his appointment appeared in the papers. Of course, the whole story is a wretched lie, and now, after more than twenty-nine years, Risley will not plead the statute of limitations if any one wishes to bring suit. If money was raised, as alleged,

it stuck to somebody's hands who now wishes to shift his own guilt. Whether Mr. Risley was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle or Sons of Liberty. no higher authority can exist than Col. William E. McLean, who is here. Colonel McLean was a member of the celebrated military court that tried Bowles, Milligan and others, and thoroughly investigated the origin and history of those organizations. He authorizes me to state that the record of that trial shows that said orders or organizations came into prominence in Indiana during the winter of 1863 and 1864. which was after Risley married and went to New York in October, 1863, and that neither Risley's name nor anything pointing to him as a member of either of these organizations was discovered in the proceedings of that vigilant military court. The trial was published in book form, and the name of every member was ascertained, sworn to and preserved. The record, therefore, absolutely excludes the possibility that Risley was a member, or that he could have been a commissioner of the order or orders, with funds te buy arms or for any other purpose. Colonel Mo-Lean also well remembers Risley's repeated vis-its to Terre Hante since 1865, and says that with all his familiarity with the people of Terre Haute and all over the State he never, until now, has heard a word of the charge in regard to the money in question.

D. W. VOORHEES.

[As will be seen on the fourth page of today's Journal both Senator Voorhees and Colonel McLean have blundered into error by trusting to their memories. If either gentleman had consulted the "treason trials" he would have found that William M. Harrison, in his testimony before the court, of which Colonel McLean was a member, swore that he was present at a meeting of the Grand Council of the Sons of Liberty, held in Terre Haute, Ind., about the 27th of August, 1863; that John E. Risley was present, and was 'elected temporary grand secretary, and that he [Harrison] was chosen assistant secretary. The next meeting was held in Indianapolis, at which Mr. Harrison was elected permanent grand

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE. Cases and Counter Cases of the United States

and Great Britain. WASHINGTON, March 80.-The cases and counter cases of the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty to arbitrate the Behring sea difficulties between the two countries, were simultaneously sent to the United States Senate to-day and to the House of Parliament in London. Briefly stated, the case of the United States is that all the rights of Russia, in respect to the seal fisheries in Behring sea, east of the water boundary established by the treaty of March 30, 1867, between that nation and the United States, and all the power and authority possessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights, passed unimpaired to the United States under that treaty; that the United States have such a property and interest in the Alaskan seal herd as to justify the employment by that nation upon the high seas of such means as are resonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such herd, and to secure the possession and benefit of the same to the United States, and that all the acts and proceedings of the United States done and had for the purpose of protecting such property and interest were justifiable and stand justified; and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain, by the payment of the amount of the losses of the United States, or such other sum as may be deemed to be

The case of Great Britain, on the other hand, is that Behring sea is an open sea, in which all nations have the right to fish; that on the purchase and acquisition of Alaska by the United States in the year 1867, the United States were fully aware and recognized that the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the nonterritorial waters adjacent to their newly acquired territory exists in their full, natural state, umimpaired and unlimited by any treaty or bargain whatever; that from the year 1867 down to the year 1886 the United States, while they lawfully and properly controlled and legislated for the shores and territorial waters of their newly acquired territory, did not attempt to restrict or interfere with the rights of other nations to navigate and fish in the nonterritorial waters or other parts of the Pacific ocean; that Great Britain has throughout been favorably disposed to the adoption fof general measures of control of the fur seal fisheries, should these be found to be necessary or desirable, with a view to the protection of the fur seals, provided that such measures be equitable and framed on just grounds of common interest, and that the adhesion of other powers be secured as a guarantee of this continued and impartial execution. In the counter case the counsel for Great Britain treat the property claim set up by the United States as irrelevant. Both parties file claims for damages, the United States for losses to its revenue and on account of the losses to the Alaskan Commercial Company, because of the reduced number of skins taken, owing to the diminution of the herd by the pelagic sealing of British vessels; and Great Britain, on account of losses to the owners of the vessels seized by the United States.

OUR EXTRADITION TREATIES.

Nearly All Contain the So-Called Political Clause-A Republican's Views.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The criticisms that have been made upon the Russian treaty, whether just or not, have had the effect of putting the Senate on the defensive, and it is understood that when it is finally decided to give the treaty out it will be accompanied by the draft of the convention as it came to the Senate, so that a comparison may be made between the treaty as ratified and the one upon which the Senate acted. Accompanying this will